

Abstract

The present invention refers to a method for automatically correcting colour defective areas in an image, which defective colour areas were recorded with a colour spectrum deviating from the actual colour spectrum of said areas without colour defects, wherein basic areas in the image are identified on the basis of features which are common for these recorded defective areas, said basic areas supporting an increased likelihood to include defective areas, and the processing is then reduced to the basic areas to identify borderlines and/or centres of the defective areas, and afterwards, it is identified whether the localised basic area or areas deemed to be defective are defective or not, and finally, if a localised basic area has been identified to be defective, a correction mask is created to correct the visual appearance of the defective area.

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